The Weekly Louisianian.

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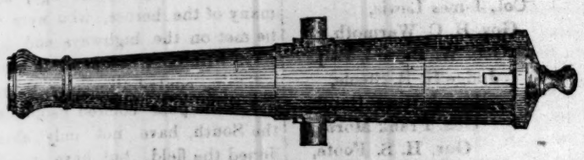
THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCT. 25 1879 NUMBER 45.

MAINE!
CALIFORNIA!
COLORADO!
IOWA!
OHIO!

LET HER BOOM!!!!



WAITING FOR NEW YORK!

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

Nomination of Col. Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, for Governor, by Acclamation.

JAMES M. GILLESPIE,
OF TENSAS,
unanimously nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

DON A. PARDEE,
OF JEFFERSON,
unanimously nominated for Attorney-General.

JAMES D. KENNEDY,
OF ORLEANS,
unanimously nominated for Secretary of State.

CLAUDIUS MAYO,
OF ST. LANDRY,
unanimously nominated for Auditor.

M. F. BONZANO,
OF ST. BERNARD,
unanimously nominated for Superintendent of Public Education.

Great Enthusiasm.

On last Monday the first State Convention held since the fall of the Packard government assembled in the National Theatre corner Baronne and Perdido streets.

The unusual decorum that marked its preliminary proceedings as well as the permanent organization showed that the programme had been carefully pre-arranged.

Saturday evening a general caucus was held and although but little business was transacted, there was a healthy discharge of superfluous gas, which rendered subsequent proceedings harmonious and dignified.

Monday morning at 8 o'clock the colored men's organization known as the C. M. P. U. held a meeting and agreed to act as a unit on all matters that might come before the convention; and as a majority of the *bona fide* delegates belonged to that organization they were complete masters of the situation.

At the caucus held in the committee rooms, just before the meeting of the convention, Gov. Pinchback in the chair, their force and effectiveness was demonstrated by the choice of Hon. Henry Demas for temporary, and Hon. A. J. Dumont as permanent chairman of the convention. For the first time in the history of Louisiana politics the colored men took charge of, and controled their party convention.

While this is true, it is to their credit that they deferred to the wishes of their more experienced white colleagues in the choice of a ticket and the preparation of the platform and resolutions.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the caucus in the committee room adjourned, and quite a procession of delegates could be seen wending their way to the place designated for the meeting of the convention.

When they arrived, the theatre was packed with people, among whom were quite a number of whites.

Of these the larger portion was curiosity seekers, but some were delegates. The theatre had been prepared and decorated for the occasion, and the proscenium and galleries were hung with flags and pennants.

At the back of the stage was a pennant, upon which was inscribed "New York." In front were several bearing the names of the States of California, Maine, Colorado, Ohio and Iowa.

A number of seats had been here arranged for the officers of the convention and for some of the spectators. Among the occupants were Hon. W. M. Burwell, Messrs. Loan, Pinchback, Ladd, McMillen and Ong.

There was much more interest manifested in the proceedings than the public anticipated, and the general impression seemed to be to avoid mistakes and put a ticket in the field that would command the respect, if not the support of the people. It was also plainly apparent that the exigencies of the time would demand the greatest sacrifices in deference to the prejudices of the community and in consequence, but one or two colored men would be placed upon the ticket.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Dumont called the assemblage to order, and the proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Green.

Mr. Dumont then addressed the convention. He congratulated them, he said, upon the promptness with which they had left their homes and come to this city. Their appearance betokened the earnestness with which they entered into the plans of their party. They were assembled to nominate a ticket and to frame a party platform. Both of these ought to be of an order to command the respect of their political opponents, and such as to ensure a victory in the coming contest. He hoped that the ticket would be such that the enemy, no matter how impregnable his position at present appear, would be vanquished. He trusted that the proceedings would be conducted with the utmost decorum and propriety. The address was loudly applauded.

The calling of the roll of delegates and alternates was then ordered and one hundred and forty-five delegates were found to be present.

On motion of Hon. Dave Young, of Concordia, the convention proceeded to temporary organization.

Mr. Bryant, of Orleans, nominated Hon. Henry Demas, of St. John, for temporary chairman, and, on Mr. Young's motion, Mr. Demas was elected by acclamation.

The following committee was then appointed to escort Mr. Demas to the chair: Messrs. Hebert, of Iberville; Murrell, of Madison; Cahen, of Assumption; Bryant, of Orleans, and Gantt, of St. Landry.

In taking the chair Mr. Demas delivered a short address, expressing his acknowledgement of the honor conferred upon him. He asked the convention to permit him to refute charges which had been brought against him as a Republican. These charges were founded upon a speech which he had made confirming the ability and fairness with which Gov. Wiltz had presided over the constitutional convention. The speech which had been referred to, was, an expression of the gratitude of the minority for the courtesy, attention and fairness shown them.

As far as endorsing any Democratic candidate for governorship was concerned, the parish which he represented in the constitutional convention, in this body, and which he aspired to represent in the next senate, would not be found wanting. He had never known defeat in political life, and in taking his seat in this body it was with the firm conviction that the Republican party was to-day as strong as the Democratic.

He then made a short reference to the bulldozing tactics which were adopted in some parts of the State, by which Republicans had been driven from their homes.

On Mr. Burch's motion, Mr. Wm. Vigers was elected temporary secretary, and on Mr. Hebert's motion, the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. Gnichard, of St. Bernard, moved the appointment of a committee of fifteen on credentials.

An amendment to include two members from the State at large was objected to.

A substitute to form the committee of two members from each congressional district and two from the State at large was tabled, and the original motion prevailed.

Mr. Burch moved the adoption of the rules of the lower house of congress of the United States for the temporary government of the convention.

This was met by a score of objections, which ended in the adoption of Bartlev's Digest as the parliamentary authority.

The committee on credentials was then announced as follows:

R. F. Gnichard, chairman: Messrs. Gantt, Herbert, Reese, Manrice, Cook, Butler, Young, Drury, Murrell, Wickham, Vance, Joffrion, Hutton, and Schneider.

Mr. Young withdrew and was supplemented by Hon. Michael Hahn.

The appointment of Mr. Murrell was attacked upon the ground that he was not a bona fide delegate. This was the signal for general hub-hub, at the close of which a motion was made by Mr. Allain for the appointment of a committee of nine on permanent organization.

This was amended to eleven members, and, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Hebert made the point that the motion was out of order until the committee on credentials reported, so that contested delegations might be permitted to vote.

The chair ruled the point not well taken.

The decision was appealed from by Mr. Hebert, who, however, withdrew it later.

The appointment of the committee on permanent organization was announced as follows:

T. T. Allain, chairman; Messrs. Osborne, Blunt, DeLacy, Fontelieu, Lewis, Harper, Hebert, Swazie and Bergeron.

Mr. Harper withdrew, and was replaced by Mr. Bryant.

The convention then took a recess of two hours.

The convention reassembled at four o'clock, when a message was received from the committee on credentials asking that further time be granted them, and a recess until 5 o'clock was accordingly taken.

At half-past five o'clock, Mr. Demas called the convention to order.

Before the report of the committee was received, Mr. Bryant rose to a question of privilege. It had, he said, been currently reported, that the Democrats had placed their emissaries in the convention for the purpose of securing the nomination of a ticket which would injure the party. He would say, just here, that if any member of the party was found taking the Democratic blood money, or should prove, in any way, recreant to his trust, he (Mr. Bryant) would introduce a resolution to provide for his expulsion. He would stamp him at once with the mark of Cain, which would shine forth upon his brow with greater brightness than the aurora borealis of the great Republican party.

The report of the committee on credentials was then presented and read. The report included a revised list of delegates, as follows:

Ascension—Pierre Landry, G. H. Hill, Aug. Knight, J. J. Sullivan, Jr.

Assumption—Mayer Cahen, Amos Plasencia, George Drury.

Avoyelles—A. Noguez, James Walle, P. A. Durand.

Baton Rouge, East—O. H. Forman, A. R. Holt, Geo. L. Bird, B. L. Baranco, J. H. Burch.

Baton Rouge, West—Frank Delaney, T. T. Allain.

Bienville—Henry Adams.

Bossier—A. J. Smith, F. Tharpe, Richard Pickett.

Caddo—Wm. Harper, C. W. Keating, A. H. Leonard, C. C. Antoine.

Calcasieu—D. H. Reese.

Caldwell—J. D. Tucker.

Carroll, East—J. A. Gla, B. H. Lanier, O. C. Wassman.

Carroll, West—J. W. Cook.

Catahoula—T. A. Ronton.

Claiborne—G. Hawkins.

Concordia—Dave Young, Isidore Lemle, E. W. Wall, J. Young.

De Soto—J. J. Johnson, Nathaniel Winters.

Feliciana, East—James D. Gray, G. J. Ceilly, L. D. Lent.

Feliciana, West—Joseph A. Watson, Geo. Swayzie, F. Berbel.

Franklin—J. M. Vance, Jr.

Grant—W. G. Brown, (alternate.)

Iberia—Theo. Fontelieu, Sam Wakefield, W. B. Merchant.

Iberville—R. O. Hebert, J. S. Davidson, J. M. Carville, A. J. Barnes.

Jefferson—S. Adolf, James Conway, Newton Morris.

Lafayette—A. F. Riard.

Lafourche—Rogers, Schneider, Taylor, Fazier, (J. R. G. Pitkin alternate for Fazier.)

Livingston—R. Bennefield.

Madison—P. B. S. Pinchback, M. G. Babe, Jonas Brown, W. A. Price, (F. Morey, proxy.)

Natchitoches—Charles Lee, (R. M. J. Kenner, proxy). A. R. Blunt, Henry Raby, J. G. Lewis.

Ouachita—W. H. Dinkgrave, James Russell, Benjamine James.

Orleans—First Ward—Thomas W. Wickham.

Second Ward—C. F. Glandin, A. S. Badger.

Third Ward—F. C. Antoine, L. D. Herbert, Patrick Creagh, Wm. Depuru.

Fourth Ward—Col. James Lewis, James Duncan Kennedy,

Fifth Ward—Charles Bergeron, O. P. Fernandez, Louis de Gruey.

Sixth Ward—Joseph Dias, Louis Serre, W. Rudolph, E. Cretien: half vote each.

Seventh Ward—J. B. Hall, N. B. Hutton, J. L. Dupart, V. L. Gardere.

Eighth Ward—A. A. Maurice.

Ninth Ward—Abraham Butler, P. M. Smallwood.

Tenth Ward—Jack Wharton, Thomas Boswell.

Eleventh Ward—Geo. W. Bryant James L. Morrison.

Twelfth Ward—A. A. Anderson, James Lindora.

Thirteenth Ward—J. B. Gandet.

Fourteenth Ward—H. Powell.

Fifteenth Ward—A. J. Dumont, Henry Green, Warren County.

Sixteenth Ward—A. N. Saulet, Dr. A. Raymond.

Seventeenth Ward—John Jordan.

Plaquemines—H. C. Warmoth, C. V. Tebault, alternate: H. Mahoney, Ed. Butler, A. E. Milon.

Point Coupee—Oscar Joffrion, S. S. Bienville, J. C. Burton, C. Morgan.

Rapides—W. John de Lacey, Wm. S. Kelso, John Osborne.

Red River—Mitchell Grust, G. G. Golstan.

Richland—Wm. Murrell.

Sabine—Jacob Gray.

St. Bernard—R. F. Guichard, Charles E. Ceager.

St. Charles—M. Hahn, C. A. Bourgeois, Louis Thomas.

St. Helena—Leonard Smith.

St. James—Richard Sims, V. Dickerson, A. Balding, Jules LeBlanc.

St. John the Baptist—Henry Demas, James Cole, Denis Burrell.

St. Landry—Thos. C. Anderson, A. Lastrappes, C. Mayo, E. Gantt, J. J. Thompson.

St. Martin—E. Detiege, T. Castile.

St. Mary—(2 delegations with half vote each), M. T. Gurdy, A. J. Brooks, Joshua Thomas, H. P. Lansellin, W. C. Gary, E. B. Mentz, J. M. Pryne.

St. Tammany—Joseph Matthews.

Tensas—James S. Matthews, Hiram A. Steele, Daily Davis, G. Schaffer, Perry Johnson, Wash Nelms.

Terrebonne—T. A. Cage, Culbert Sloan, A. B. Johnson, Major Mann.

Union—W. M. Burwell, (alternate.

Vermillion—Wm. Roy.

Tangipahoa—Parker Loving, Henry Lawson.

Vernon—A. R. Francois.

Washington—Wm. Nickerson (alternate.)

A motion to adopt the report, upon which the previous question was moved, brought Mr. Davidson, of Iberville, to his feet with a point of order, which was that the report could not be adopted until the roll of the convention was called.

The point was decided adversely.

The main question having been ordered, the report was adopted.

Mr. Blunt, of Natchitoches, called attention to the rule in Bartley's Digest, which prohibits smoking in deliberative assemblies, and asked its enforcement. The rules were suspended, which the chair ruled was equivalent to a motion to table.

The committee on permanent organization presented a report recommending the election of the officers of convention as follows:

For president—A. J. Dumont.

For vice-presidents — Messrs. Burwell, Joseph, Warmoth, Badger, Souer, Joubert, Como, Phillips, Wakefield, Detiege, Pinchback, Breda, Anderson, Wells, Boarman, McMillen, Gla and Burch.

For secretary—William Vigers.

For assistant-secretaries—Messrs. Johnson, Green, Gantt, Roxborough, Galbreath and Mentz.

For sergeant-at-arms—W. W. Jackson.

Messrs. Seldon, Cooper, Berbel, Lawson, Morris and Williams.

The committee also recommend the appointment of a committee of fifteen on platform and resolutions, and of a committee of fifteen on address and exodus.

The report also contained some provisions relative to the composition of the State central committee, which was ruled out of order on the ground that it was beyond the power of the committee.

That portion of the report relative to the election of the officers was then adopted.

A motion to appoint a committee of five to escort Mr. Dumont to the chair prevailed, and the following delegates were appointed: Allain, Morrison, Burch, Drury and Bryant.

Mr. Dumont then addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred on me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this convention. I do not flatter myself with the belief that I owe this mark of your favor to any special merit I may possess—I rather attribute it to your kind recognition of my ardent devotion to the service of the party as the humblest of those who have been entrusted with the interests of the party in the last few years.

"We meet at a time fraught with mingled appearances of gloom and hope, of obstructions and incentives to success in the campaign before us. With the government of the State in possession of the Democratic party all the legitimate aids and advantages which we formerly had are turned against us, and we are called on to contest for a full State ticket for the first time since the Democracy came into power.

"Desperate and unscrupulous as is the Democratic party of this State to succeed by any kind of means, the outlook for us is not, however, entirely the darkest. By wise deliberation and cautious measures, I see our way through the darkness to a cloudless sun, with victory lettered on the zenith. And to reach this result I do not calculate on Democratic dissension, but on our own intelligent use of the forces at our command.

"I need not say how absolutely necessary it is that the selection of your candidates should be characterized by judgment and wisdom, and no other purpose than the welfare of the whole State.

"Once satisfied that the candidate of your choice is sound in the Republican faith, next and most of all, be satisfied that he is able, upright and worthy of the public confidence. I fervently hope no mere popularity, however acquired, will induce you to nominate one who is not best fitted to be a standard bearer of the party. Renew, by proper nominations, the inflexible will of the Republican party, never to lay down its arms till justice and equality before the law are as practically observed and cherished in Louisiana as in any of the older and more progressive States of the nation.

"The solid South must be made to feel, so far as we can aid to that end, that truth and Republicanism are more solid and lasting, and will in due time, crush to atoms the well laid plans of the Democracy to control the government of this nation.

"Let us stand by our colors, and whether or not we succeed in the direct contest before us, let us do our whole duty, under the inspiration of the dying charge of the gallant Lawrence ringing in our ears, 'Don't give up the ship.'

"When love of country and reverence for the constitution as it is; when sincere regard for the rights of all classes, and a desire for order and peace shall have characterized our State, and the protecting folds of the Federal flag shall no longer be needed to guard the life and insure the well-being of the humblest citizen of this commonwealth, then, and not till then, shall we stack our arms to partake of the blessings which flow from a genuine state of peace and prosperity."

On motion, contesting delegations were assigned seats upon the floor of the convention.

A motion to appoint a committee of fifteen on platform and resolutions was adopted, and the committee was announced as follows: Messrs. Hahn, Pinchback, Anderson, Landry, Fontelieu, Mentz, Davidson, Gla, Field, Lewis, Cahen, F. C. Antoine, Thompson, Wickham, and Dupart.

On Mr. Burch's motion the following delegates were appointed a committee to consider the question of the exodus, and to prepare a paper upon the subject:

J. Henri Burch, chairman; Messrs. Lanier, C. C. Antoine, Roy, Detiege, Blunt, and Gla.

Mr. Allain offered the following resolution, which was read, and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Resolved, That we, as Republicans of the State of Louisiana welcome back to the shores of America, the champion of our Union, the protecter of our nation and the hero of the great rebellion, Ulysses S. Grant; that, having faith in his integrity and ability, we hereby declare him to be our unalterable choice for president of the United States in 1880.

The reading of the resolution was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a State central executive committee of forty-five members was offered and adopted.

The committee is to consist of two members from each senatorial district, eight to be appointed from the State at large by the president of the convention—the president of the convention to be ex-officio chairman.

The vote upon the adoption of the resolution was then reconsidered, and it was again before the house.

Mr. Cage moved that the business now before the convention be deferred, and that the election of the State ticket be entered into.

The motion put the convention into a flutter, and when it had subsided, Mr Cage's motion was put to the house and decided by a standing vote, it being almost unanimous.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1879.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JUDGE TAYLOR BEATTIE,
OF LAFOURCHE,

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES M. GILLESPIE,
OF TENSAS,

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
JAMES D. KENNEDY,
OF ORLEANS,

FOR AUDITOR,
CLAUDIUS MAYO,
OF ST. LANDRY,

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
DON A. PARDEE,
OF JEFFERSON,

FOR SUPT PUBLIC EDUCATION,
M. F. BONZANO,
OF ST. BERNARD,

With this issue I close my connection with the LOUISIANIAN. Called by the unanimous choice of the Republicans in convention assembled to a place on their State ticket, I find it will take all my time for the next six weeks in fighting for the supremacy of the principles enunciated in their platform, and the election of the candidates put forward by them.

JAMES D. KENNEDY.

We have to apologise to our readers and patrons for the late appearance of this issue. The illness of our foreman, and the great press of matter was the cause. Much valuable matter was unavoidably crowded out, notably a rich and racy letter from one of our Washington correspondents.

Beattie says "I am told that men holding similar views and belonging to the same party as myself, are not allowed a hearing in some of the parishes. I am not willing to believe that the people of Louisiana will not accord every man a respectful hearing, and I shall not believe it until I learn its truth by stern experience." That's the kind of man the Republicans have placed at the head of their ticket.

In speaking of Judge Beattie, while thanking the convention for nominating him as their candidate for Secretary of State, Kennedy said: "wherever he (Beattie) goes, I will go. Wherever he leads I will follow, *even though it cost me my life.*" The earnest manner of the speaker and the cheers that greeted his remarks will long be remembered by those present.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says: "When the lion roars let the beasts of the forest tremble:—When Ohio speaks let the Democratic party keep silence." Oh, that rag baby!

What The Ticket Means.

The ticket which the Republicans have nominated is significant in several particulars. The bitter howl of discontent which the Democrats of our State have usually manifested outside of strict party criticism and opposition should be stopped in the selection of standard bearers composed almost wholly of gentlemen of their own race. The sincerity of their opposition to Republicanism which they are wont to show on the ground of bad nominations which, in fact, we do not admit, but are willing to concede for arguments sake, is now put on trial, and should the choice of the convention fail to meet their respectful consideration and, to some extent, their approval, it will not be unkind to conclude that their dissent to a party whose principles are founded, by actual results, on the highest good of all classes, has always been captious, abritrary and wrong. Though the convention was in the main made up of our people and conducted by them, we gracefully yielded directly to the suggestions of the white portion of the party in nominating an almost entire white ticket, while indirectly we have thereby granted much, as a matter of assumed sound policy to the prejudices of our white fellow citizens in general. But in having done this we desire it to be distinctly understood we have not surrendered the understanding which was had in the Republican party of Louisiana, from its inception, that the two races should be equally represented on our tickets. We waive this time honored right to the suggestion of our friends. While we therefore concur in all that is good of the ticket and the happy consequences which may, as we fondly hope, flow from it, we do not assume any blunders that may come from it. Although whatever is right should always be regarded, because it *is* right, the manner of its application may be as fatal as the wrong it seeks to remedy. For this reason, and to this extent we disclaim any mistake or evil that may accrue from this departure from the custom of nominating an equal number of representatives of the two races. If the violent and bloody methods which have characterized our political campaigns on the part of the Democrats for years will neither be mollified nor abandoned by the nature of the ticket which all true Republicans cannot fail to endorse, we will be compelled to the conclusion that the policy which suggested the nominations that have been made is wrong in that it will have inflicted more harm than good on our voters in general and on our race specially. If the Democrats will be just and generous with us, they cannot fail to see in this ticket that office is not the prime motive with our race, that we have not been learning in vain, and that we have always been at heart willing to serve the commonwealth by the preferment of good men and true, so far as our political experience and judgment could guide us aright. What the material future of the State, as regards the spirit in which this action of our people will be received, depends on the good sense of the Democracy.

James Duncan Kennedy.

With this issue, the connection of our Junior Editor with the the LOUISIANIAN comes to an end. Called by the confidence of his party and race to take place among the standard bearers selected by the Republican Convention for the first administration that is to be under the new Constitution, if ratified, Mr. Kennedy leaves us to take the hustings as the youngest but not the least meritorious of the worthy gentlemen of which the ticket is composed.

James Duncan Kennedy was born in this city on the 12th of March, 1855. At an early age, he was sent to school in Ohio where his lively disposition, winning ways and aptness to learn gave bright promise of a coming man of usefulness and more than ordinary capacity. Returning to his native city in the buoyancy of youth on the dawn of reconstruction, when the social fabric of *ante bellum* days had given way to a new structure in which the "man and brother" had become an important pillar, young Kennedy was taken under the patronage of his godfather afterwards Lieut. Gov. Oscar J. Dunn. His quick comprehension, pleasing address and attractive manners commended him, through the good offices of Gov. Dunn, after the death of his father, to one of the United States Senators elected in the first Legislature under reconstruction. This representative took him to Washington and secured him a position in the employ of the Senate. From that time till the Spring of 1879, when the complexion of the Senate changed, Kennedy was, by his politeness and gentlemanly bearing, a favorite with most of the Senators regardless of politics. Resigning, he returned home at the close of the regular session and almost soon after became associated with us in the editorial management of the LOUISIANIAN. His light, racy pen, as full of pleasantry as it has the skill to clothe a commonplace topic with the glamour of romance; his ready wit and clear perception which illumined this Journal and have made it an indispensable companion for our lady readers and all lovers of the beautiful, will by none be more sadly missed than by us. Intelligent, plucky and zealous for the success of the party and principles by and in which he was nurtured almost from childhood, we trust we shall not be charged with leaping the bounds of praise, pure and simple, in daring to assert a braver, more earnest and effective advocate of Republicanism will be heard nowhere in the State during the campaign than our young associate. That this, his first effort for public honors, may not only be crowned with success, but be the beginning of a long career of a commendable life, is the least that can be fervently wished him by the Senior Editor of the LOUISIANIAN.

The Republican State Ticket.

In the third year of its exile and retirement from power, the Republican party has met and presented to the voters of the State a ticket as nigh perfect in the entirety of the *personnel* comprising it as any similar selection of the same number of persons could be made anywhere in Louisiana. A party, like an individual, which cannot comprehend its surroundings and rise equal to the needs of the hour by correcting its mistakes, shunning such dangers as have threatened it in the past, and developing wisdom to guide it aright in the future, shows that it has outlived its usefulness, and the sooner it is buried out of sight the better it is for the community at whose hands it seeks to be elevated to power. The disadvantages which have environed the Republican party of this State, and for that matter, of the whole South, since its birth, are peculiar to the extent that no full previous experience could aid it with its wisdom. Slowly and painfully, through a sea of troubles, light has been so far evolved that the party has begun to do itself justice as seen in the nominations which were made this week at the National Theatre. The colored element, which comprises the numerical strength of the Republicans of the State and which, in consequence, has always been held responsible for the Republican administrations and policies of the State, has for the first time mainly conducted a party convention and, mindful of the exigencies incumbent on it, exercised sound sense in giving to the voters of the State names of persons for the next government whose election would be as much of a benefit to the State as it would indicate that our race has not only been learning wisely and well, but has vindicated its practical right in the result of the deliberations of the convention, to an equal participation in politics.

Judge Taylor Beattie, the candidate for Governor, is a native of the district in which he resides, was a gallant Confederate officer during the war. Since the end of the late unpleasantness, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession—the law. In the last eight years he has been on the bench by an almost unanimous choice of his judicial district.

Mr. Gillespie, the second on the ticket, is an educated and wealthy planter in the parish of Tensas.

Judge Pardee, the nominee for Attorney General, is an ex-Union soldier of many years' residence in this city where he has established a reputation at the bar and on the bench for attainments and integrity second to none of our great jurisconsults in the State.

Clandius Mayo, Esq., the choice of the convention for Auditor, is an ex-Confederate officer, a gentleman of large means and high social standing in the parish of St. Landry.

Dr. Bonzano, the nominee for Superintendent of Public Education, is a gentleman, a scholar and a scientist of such high order that he is a member of many learned societies both in this country and in Europe. The late Dr. Lindermann, Director of the National Mint, pronounced Dr. Bonzano to be the finest of American scientists.

The last and only colored member of the ticket is referred to elsewhere.

What A Contrast!

The special advocate of the Democracy of Louisiana, and the devoted champion of Mr. Louis A. Wiltz, the *Democrat*, saw fit a few days since to make the following comment on the proposed joint debate between the candidates representing the Republican, Greenback and Democratic parties in Mississippi.

The turn affairs have taken in Mississippi politics will scarcely prove agreeable to the people who seek every conceivable opportunity to abuse and villify that State. The Democrats have so arranged as to provide for joint discussions between the parties. An agreement to that effect has been drawn up and signed. Among other things the agreement provides that "such person or persons as may be selected shall meet in public debate on all the issues of the canvass, and that at such debates the Democratic and Republican parties shall bring out all their members of both races to hear said discussions; and that both parties, by joint committees for that purpose, shall preserve order and decorum during and after said discussion; and that joint barbecues shall be given on these occasions and full and free discussion indulged in and the old era of good feelings restored."

It seems Mr. Wiltz and his advisers however think a little differently when the same proposition is advanced in this State as will be seen by the following telegraphic correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23. 1879.

HON. L. A Wiltz, Bayou Sara, La:

I propose a joint discussion of the principles of our parties. Such a discussion can result in nothing but good to the whole people by elevating the present contest from a mere personal attack on or praise of the various candidates into a fight on principle.

It will help to allay whatever feeling of irritation may exist, and to educate the people to a difference on principle rather than on sectional and race feeling and sentiment. Will you name the place of meetings or leave that to our committees? If your arrangements are such that they cannot be changed, I will, if acceptable, meet you at such point as you may name, not earlier than your engagement for Delta. Please acknowledge receipt and answer at once.

TAYLOR BEATTIE.

BAYOU SARA., La., Oct. 23, 1879.

Hon. Taylor Beattie, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Your dispatch proposing a joint discussion this moment received. I can not agree with you in the opinion that such discussion at this time would tend to promote harmony or the public welfare. It would rather, in my judgment excite animosities now happily fast passing away. My appointments have already been made, and gentlemen invited to accompany me have been announced to speak.

(Signed) LOUIS A. WILTZ.

The excuse given by Mr. Wiltz with all due deference to his large experience, will not do. We will be sadly mistaken if the masses of his own party do not condemn him for refusing so fair a proposition as the one advanced by Judge Beattie. If the arrangements proposed by Mr. Beattie had been accepted, white and black would have turned out *en masse* to see and hear the champions of their respective parties. Fairness and square dealing it seems cannot obtain in Louisiana, although Mississippi that has been occupying so much attention lately on account of its Chisholm massacre and its Dixon murders has set the example. "It would rather in my judgment excite animosities," exclaims the head of the Democracy, and we expect to see his "organ" re-echo the tame and weak excuse.

To the Republicans of Madison.

Fellow Countrymen:

Having been placed at the head of your party organization, I deem it my special duty to present to you a few pertinent facts for your consideration, and with one common cause with you all, endeavor to carry our party safely to victory in the coming election on 4th 2d December. As was our custom for the past 15 years, we met at the the court house on the 7th instant pursuant to call of the old executive committee and made nominations for your parish officers, which nominations were—T. B. Coates, for sheriff, Hons. Governor Hawkins and William Murrell for Representatives to the Legislature; Dr. Bozozowiski for coroner.

Now, then, fellow countrymen, duly elected delegates from each and every ward in our parish, assembled in convention; as stated above, and made, by unanimous action, T. P. Coates, William Murrell, Gov. Hawkins and Dr. Bozozowiski your regular nominees of the Republican party of Madison parish; therefore the most *sacred* duty devolves upon every true Republican in Madison to see to it that no *independent* man, or set of men, running against the regular nominees of the party, shall be aided, countenanced or encouraged; because, men actuated with independent motives are, in my opinion, more dangerous than the main enemy—the Democratic party—and ANY MAN claiming to be a good Republican, and at the same time seeking to divide and disrupt his own party in the interest of the Democratic party, by aiding or encouraging independents, is nothing less than a DEEP-DYED TRAITOR, and should and must be so regarded by all good Republicans who would desire their party to go to victory. That the welfare and future prosperity of black and white depend upon the success of the Republican party, both locally and national, no one will doubt; therefore, I do hope and *fervently* trust that acrimony, bickering, personal quarrels, *through envy*, will no longer be heard or seen in our party, and I pledge you all if this is done success will certainly follow.

It is truly encouraging to me to point you to the five States which have so recently gone Republican by overwhelming majorities, viz:

MAINE!
CALIFORNIA!!
COLORADO!!!
IOWA!!!!
OHIO!!!!!

And New York will soon follow with the largest Republican majority which she has given since the war.

Your State convention met on the 20th instant, and after a due consideration of every interest of the State—civil, political and financial—and in a most harmonious manner selected standard bearers on our State ticket whose election is almost a certainty. Who would doubt when the name of Judge Taylor Beattie, a native of the State and a gentleman of high birth, unquestioned integrity, honor and ability, has been presented to the suffragans of Louisiana as their choice for Governor? The ticket, as a whole, embraces every qualification necessary to secure HONEST and GOOD government, therefore the Democratic party can not, as heretofore, hurl and thrust in our teeth the name of CARPET-BAGGER, NON-RESIDENT, FOREIGNER, etc. Hence their next excuse for intimidations, violence and fraud remains to be seen.

Now, then, after a review of our situation and condition, I see no reason why we should not look forward to a brighter day, and be more hopeful of our future in the country, which rightfully belongs to us. Therefore, I advise you all to keep quiet and not be too hasty till we see plainly that our rights will not be respected and protected.

In conclusion, I ask the co-operation and assistance of all good citizens—and especially Republicans—to aid me as best they can in bringing about a friendly relationship between the RACES, and the establishment of peace and good government in our parish.

Very respectfully,
MARK G. BOBE,
President Executive Committee
Parish of Madison.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1879.

Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following places, and will be addressed by some of the gentlemen hereafter named:

Judge Taylor Beattie,
Hon. James N. Gillespie,
Judge Don A. Pardee,
Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback,
J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq.,
James D. Kennedy, Esq.,
Col. Wm. Burwell,
Col. James Lewis,
Gov. H. C. Warmoth,
Geo. W. Bryant, Esq.,
Judge H. R. Steele,
Hon. J. Henri Burch,
Gen. Frank Morey,
Gov. H. S. Foote,
Hon. M. G. Bobe,
Gov. Michael Hahn,
Hon. A. J. Dumont,
Paul Trevigne, Esq.,
Hon. Albert Leonard,
Judge J. A. Gla,
Judge A. Boarman,
Gen. Jack Wharton,
T. de S. Tucker, Esq.,
and others.

Baton Rouge,	Wednesday,	Oct.	29.
Clinton,	Thursday,	"	30.
Bayou Sara,	Friday,	"	31.
Point Coupee,	Saturday,	Nov.	1.
Vidalia,	Monday,	"	3.
Waterproof,	Wednesday,	"	5.
St. Joseph,	Thursday,	"	6.
Delta,	Saturday,	"	8.
Monroe,	Monday,	"	10.
Homer,	Wednesday,	"	12.
Minden,	Thursday,	"	13.
Bellevue,	Friday,	"	14.
Shreveport,	Saturday,	"	15.
Mansfield,	Wednesday,	"	19.
Coushatta,	Wednesday,	"	19.
Natchitoches,	Saturday,	"	22.
Alexandria,	Monday,	"	24.
Franklin,	Tuesday,	"	25.
Marksville,	Wednesday,	"	26.
Opelousas,	Thursday,	"	20.
Vermillionville,	Friday,	"	21.
St. Martinsville,	Saturday,	"	22.
Iberia,	Monday,	"	24.
Tangipahoa,	Thursday,	"	27.
Covington,	Friday,	"	28.
Donaldsonville,	Saturday,	"	29.
New Orleans,	Monday,	Dec.	1.

Saturday, Nov. 29, Donaldsonville, St. Charles and St. James parishes.

Sunday, Iberville, Point a la Hache and St. John.

W. L. MCMILLEN,
Chairman State Campaign Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana.
R. F. GUICHARD, Secretary.
10 25

Seymour Snaer, Esq., who has been District Attorney of Terrebonne and Lafourche for the past two years, was renominated for the position by the Republican district convention. Mr. Snaer is deservedly popular. He is an honor to our race, and we hope our people will follow up this movement by putting intelligent colored men on their local tickets

Hon. George W. Williams, the representative elect to the lower House of the Ohio Legislature was serenaded the other evening by the colored voters of Cincinnati. Speeches were made by Robt. Harlan, Esq., Peter H. Clark, Esq and Mr. Williams.

Before sailing for Hayti, Mr. Wm. E. Matthews tendered Hon. John M. Langston a breakfast at Delmonico's in New York, and in the evening these gentlemen dined with Prof. Chas. L. Reason.

WASHINGTON.

Raising The Wind.

Another Colored Paper.

The Poor Indian.

EDITORS LOUISIANIAN:

Times are hard, very hard with our brethren in this part of the country, and any man who can suggest a scheme (a charitable, religious scheme, you know), by which the wind can be raised to such height and velocity as to enable it to bear upon its wings a sufficient amount of money to pay off church mortgages, will be considered the prince of good fellows. Such a man would in the history we are now making, stand second only to the man whose genius shall point the way by which our exodus society may replenish its empty coffers, pay sundry market and other personal bills which, like a dense cloud, hang over the heads of the philanthropic officers.

Really the exodus business, financially, does not pan out as well as it did some months ago, and many of the heroes, who were to be met on the highways and byways with book and pencil in hand, soliciting contributions for the relief of the poor colored people at the South, have not only abandoned the field, but have *actually gone to work* to earn an honest support for themselves and families. Where, oh where are Conway and the fleet of Mississippi Steamers? Are the thousands whom we were assured a few months ago were standing on the banks of the Mississippi River, waiting to be delivered by Conway's navy, to be neglected? Somehow we don't hear so much of this and kindred enterprises nowadays.

In addition to the *People's Advocate* and the *Argus*, two newspapers published by colored men in the District of Columbus, we are to have it is rumored, another large in size, aggressive in tone, and backed by a considerable capital. Come on boys, there's room enough for us all.

The cupidity which has characterized the conduct of the white settler toward the Indian has again expressed itself in a cruel war whose object is to dispossess the children of the plains of their valuable lands. There was no occasion for the conflict which recently occured between the Utes and our troops, for the fact is notorious that this tribe of Indians are classed with the most peaceful, humane, and law-abiding on our frontier.

Every concession which a weak and dependent, aggressive one could make was cheerfully made to the whites; but the Indian occupied lands—valuable mineral lands—upon which the white man had cast his greedy eye, and nothing less than vacation or extermination would satisfy him. The Indian was in his way; he must be removed. It is a burning shame that a people numbering forty-five million, with a public domain large enough to accomodate one hundred and fifty million, should be guilty of the punic faith, the treachery, the bare-faced lying, which have from the very beginning characterized our dealing with the Indian.

Solemn treaties are made with them only to be broken, and, year by year, they are brutally outraged, shot down like dogs, despoiled of their possessions, and the remnant driven farther and farther from the habitation of white men. No one should be surprised to learn that these poor people, swindled out of their annuities by government agents, robbed of their hunting grounds, brought face to face with alternative evacuation or extermination, should under the circumstances choose the latter, and prefer to die battling for their rights rather than submit to further spoliation and degradation.

Will christian men put their religion to shame further by sustaining this bloody policy?

ROLLA.

The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1879.

Hurrah for Beattie.

An excellent ticket.

CHEW Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Endorsements were not countenanced in the late State Convention.

A goodly number of the country delegates were hospitably entertained by the Americus Club in their new and elegant reception rooms.

MARRIED.—Mr. Joseph J. Vincent to Miss Alice Mayne, on Monday, October 16, 1879. No cards.

The weather has changed considerably in the last few hours. A cool wintry breeze has somewhat hastily retired alpaca coats and fancy straws.

The Americus Club was well represented in the State Convention: Messrs. Kennedy, Boswell, Hall, Bourgeois, Cooke, and Vance, being delegates.

The St. Bernard *Eagle*, a Democratic paper, will, we understand, hoist the name of James D. Kennedy for Secretary of State. Such compliments are rare.

There is considerable talk of the formation at an early day of a colored militia regiment. Strike the iron while it is hot, gentlemen, and carry the project to a successful completion.

Several political clubs will, during the approaching campaign, bear the name of our talented young friend and Republican nominee for Secretary of State, Hon. James D. Kennedy. Young men to the front.

Mr. Geo. Swazie a delegate to State Convention was severely stabbed on last Tuesday evening by parties unknown, during a difficulty with Mr. C. A. Bibb. We sincerely trus. that his wounds will not prove dangerous.

The Republicans intend to make a short but vigorous campaign. About four different squads of speakers will shortly be on their way to make a close canvass of the entire State. The ticket has thus far met with no serious opposition from the Democratic press, and is received among all classes of our people with the greatest enthusiasm.

The "Colored Men's Protective Union" forms beyond a doubt a great nucleus in the Republican party, as clearly demonstrated in the late State convention. With able leaders and judicious management we have no doubt that it will be the means of working great good to the colored voters of the State. We believe in the organization of our people.

The Republican Parish Convention meets on Monday October 29th, for the purpose of nominating a parish ticket and members of the Legislature.

A great deal of foresight and prudence must be observed in the selection of candidates, for even if the fight be hopeless, here in the parish, the party can ill afford to bear other than the name of putting up good and capable men to be voted for.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the Masonic Hall, corner St. Peter and St. Claude streets, on Monday, Oct. 27th, under the auspices of Mrs. Geo. D. Geddes, for the benefit of the Louisiana Orphan Asylum. Admission, 25 cents. All persons having tickets for pic-nic of Sept. 1st, good for this concert. This entertainment, as will be seen, is given for a very charitable purpose and should enlist the sympathies and energetic co-operation of our people. Go one, go all.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed as the Campaign Committee of the Republican Party. Their names insure an active and aggressive campaign.

General W L McMillan, Chairman.
Gov Henry C Warmoth.
Gen Cyrus Bussey.
Hon B F Joubert.
Col W. M. Burwell.
A A Maurice, Esq.
Hon Frank Morey.
Hon Robt F Guichard.
Col Wm Wright.
Hon J Henri Burch.
Col Jack Wharton.

On last Monday evening Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy in behalf of a committee of ladies presented the Constantine Commandry K. T. with a beautiful silk "Beausant," appropriately in in gilt. Speeches were made by Em. Com. J. H. Burch and Sir Knight Steptoe, who on behalf of the Commandery presented to Sir Knight Burch a handsome gold Maltese Cross, elegantly finished and suspended from a gold scroll, with the name of the Commandery and the recipient engraved thereon. The entertainment closed on Wednesday night with a very creditable showing.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 22, 1879.

Rooms Nineteenth Judicial District Convention.

Pursuant to call the convention was called to order by Hon. Thomas A. Cage.

St. Mary parish was represented by the following delegates, each on a half vote, viz:

M. T. Gordy, R. J. Brooks, Joshua Thomas, H. P. Lauselline, W. C. Gary, E. B. Mentz, and J. M. Payne.

Terrebone parish was represented by the following delegates, viz:

T. A. Cage, F. R. Wright, R. B. Johnson and W. R. Boyd.

On motion duly seconded the convention went into permanent organization.

Mr. M. T. Gordy, of St. Mary, was elected president by acclamation and Mr. W. R. Boyd. of Terrebone, was elected secretary.

On motion duly seconded the convention proceeded to the nomination of a district attorney for the nineteenth judicial district composed of the parishes of St. Mary and Terrebone.

On motion of Judge E. B. Mentz, of St Mary, Mr. Seymour R. Snaer, of Terrebonne, was nominated by acclamation for District Attorney.

On motion of Mr. R. J. Brooks, of St. Mary, the Hon. F. S. Goode, was endorsed for District Judge.

On motion duly seconded the convention adjourned *sine die*

MINOS GORDY, President Nineteenth Judicial District.
Wm. R. BOYD, Secretary.

Mrs. George E. Paris is in Washington.

See the list of speakers in another column.

Mr. John E. Staes left the city yesterday for St. James.

Hon. William Murrell left Thursday evening for Delta.

Col. Samuel J Ireland left last evening for Jackson, Miss.

Geo. M Wickliffe, formerly Auditor of this State is a candidate for the State senate in Virginia.

Hon. Mark G Bobe will leave Tuesday for home. He will be assigned to canvass the State by the campaign committee.

Hon. J Henri Burch has gone to Baton Rouge to make arrangements for the first grand Republican rally Wednesday next.

We learn Mr. Louis A Martinet has been endorsed in the Iberia district for District Attorney. Another young colored man to the front.

The Delegates to the late State Republican convention have all returned to their homes prepared to make an active and vigorous campaign.

But wont the Republicans change the Congressional and Legislative districts in Ohio gerrymandered by the Democrats a few years ago! May-be they wont. Dont pull my hair.

Tuesday evening Judge Beattie, Hon. J R G Pitkin, Col. Wm M Burwell, James D Kennedy and others will leave on the steamer R. E. Lee, and speak at the places named by the campaign committee in another column.

At the recent session of the A. M. C. of the G. U. O. of O. F. the following were duly elected grand officers for the ensuing year: R. Fawcet, G. M; W. T. Forester, of Virginia, D. G. M.; D. B. Bowser, of Pensylvania, Grand Secretary; W. C. H. Curtis, of New York, Grand Treasurer; Grand Directors—R. Dawson, of Arkansas; D. Warner, of Washington, D. C.; J. H. Hagin, of Tennessee;—Jones, of Missouri.

"The Republicans have placed an excellent ticket in the field" can be heard on all sides. The *Times* says "the ticket is a much better one than the public had any right to expect from the party managers, certainly as far as its *personnel* is concerned."

"Free ballot, a fair count, or Kansas" is the Republican rallying cry.

Mr. H. C. C. Astwood is an occasional correspondent of the *Christian Recorder*.

REPUBLICAN

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

1879,

1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman.
WM. E CHANDLER, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Wm. B. Allison,
Hon. E. H. Rollins,
Hon. Frank Hiscock,
Hon. Mark H. Dunnell,
Hon. Godlove S. Orth,
Hon. William McKinley,
Hon. Joseph Jorgessen,
Hon. George R. Davis,
Hon. Horatio G. Fisher.

LOUIS BUSH, of Lafourche. JOHN LEVERT, of Iberville. REUBEN G. of Orleans

BUSH & LEVERT,

COTTON AND SUGAR

FACTORS,

No. 31 Perdido Street,

LOCK BOX 2047 NEW ORLEANS
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WALTON, BARAGER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND—

DEALER IN TEAS,

156.....FRONT STREET.....156

NEW YORK

PHILIP A. WALTON, JR.
CHARLES F. BARAGER.
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E. OFFNER,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174..... Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

A. J. GIURANOVICH,

Jeweler & Diamond Setter,

For the last 9 years at Mr. I. C. Levi's, 198 Canal street.

121.....ROYAL STREET.....121

Bet. St. Louis and Toulouse,
7-24-rm NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE — NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Tains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.

ARRIVE.

Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.

No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City:

Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.

Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common

REDUCED RATES.

On and after THURSDAY, April 10, this line will make the following rates to suit the times:

To Boston	$27 60
To New York	36 60
To Philadelphia	35 00
To Baltimore	34 00
To Washington	34 10
To Albany	35 60
To Buffalo	32 00
To Pittsburg	31 10
To Cleveland	30 0

Travel by this old and favorite route, which gives you low rates and the quickest time to New York and all Northern and Eastern cities.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

TTTTTT H H EEEEE
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T H H EEEEE

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L O O U U I S I AAA NNN I AAA NNN
L O O U U I SSS I AAA N NN I AAA N NN
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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newsiest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where in lignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sha receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifie with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sha untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerou to command and insure success.

RATES OF UBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$ 2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 00
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	75

☞ Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates. ☜

SIX MONTHS	2 50
TWELVE MONTHS	3 00
ONE COLUMN Three Months	20 00
Six Months	30 00
Twelve Months	40 00

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

T. B. STAMPS,

COTTON

—AND—

SUGAR FACTOR

—AND—

GENER'L COMMISSION MERCHANT

Office:
24 Union street.

NEW ORLEANS,

Consignments solicited of

COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,

—AND—

Country Produce Generally.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

SHIRTS

THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS. LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckwear. Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars $1 a dozen; Cuffs $3 a dozen; all else as low.

B. F. Walshe, 110 Canal street.

SHIRTS

CRESCENT CITY SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON BY

G. T. REID,

119.....POLYMNIA STREET.....119

Hair-cutting a specialty. Citizens will always receive a welcome and go away satisfied. Strangers will do well to give us a call. 8-16-1m

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES. Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for $3.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cts. per Number, or 12 Nos for $4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 24, A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number or 12 Nos. for $4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR BARGAIN, WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Address,

J. L. PETERS,
oct30 843 BOADWAY, N.

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Crabs, etc.

STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.

EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flower Plates.

HEDGE PLANTS, Osage, Buckthorn, Honey Locust, etc.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations, etc. For NEW CATALOGUES of the BLOOMINGTON (PHŒNIX) NURSERY, post free, address WM. F. BAIRD (Trustee) Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. jan9-4t

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. 8-3

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. ☜

June 6, 1874.

J. B. SOLARI and SONS.

10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 30 cartoons French PRUNES
5 " 2-25 " "
20 " Benedictine CORDIAL
5 " Maraschino "
5 " Cocoa "
100 basket Lafaurie ANISETNE.
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General Anderson moved that the convention now proceed to nominate the party candidate for governor, and that a committee be appointed to select the remainder of the ticket. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Pinchback took the floor, and, it being generally understood that he was about to make a nomination, he was solicited to take the platform.

Taking the platform Mr. Pinchback said:

Mr. President—I rise to place in nomination the name of a gentleman as the choice of this convention for the first place on the Republican ticket. Before mentioning his name I wish to say I do not concur with my friend Mr. Cage when he says Judge Beattie knows he will have to lead a forlorn hope, if he is nominated at the head of our ticket.

I propose to nominate Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, but I would not do so nor favor his nomination if I thought that gentleman considered he was to lead a forlorn hope in accepting the Republican nomination. I believe the selection of Judge Beattie as our standard bearer will draw enough support from the other side to enable us to elect our ticket. All we want is enough white men in the different parishes to watch the count.

I prophesied in the last Republican convention, that until the party sought a standard-bearer from among the white residents of the State, they would march to defeat, and had I been the poorest prophet recorded in history I could have uttered no truer prediction.

The nomination of Judge Beattie would at once disarm the Southern people of one of the principal weapons which they had been able to use against the Republicans, that is, the assertion that the colored people would never cast their votes for a man who had been a slave-owner I have the honor of presenting the name of Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche to the convention as the Republican nominee for Governor of Louisiana.

The nomination was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

G. W. Bryant seconded the nomination of Taylor Beattie. In doing so he considered it no more than right that the delegates should remember that the eyes of the State and nation were upon them. Four hours ago Democratic money was sent here to corrupt this convention, but, thanks to God, the effort failed. By putting upon the ticket the name of Beattie and those of gentlemen whose reputations were untarnished, the Republicans would find that victory would once again perch on their banner.

"You can bet your sweet life that Taylor Beattie won't be bulldozed."

Cage, of Terrebonne, moved that the nomination of Taylor Beattie be made unanimous. By a rising vote Judge Beattie was declared the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor. The announcement was greeted with cheers, waving of hats, and other exhibitions of enthusiasm.

The following delegates were then appointed a committee to inform Judge Beattie of the action of the convention, and to request his attendance in the hall: Messrs. Burch, Cage, Wharton, Kennedy, Pinchback and Badger.

The committee left the hall and returned in about fifteen minutes, accompanied by Judge Beattie, whose entrance was hailed in the most enthusiastic manner.

Advancing to the foot-lights, Judge Beattie addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the State Republican Convention:

It is with no assumed emotion that I appear before you to-night to acknowledge the very flattering testimonial of respect and esteem you have paid me. I had not anticipated appearing before you at this hour; I had expected that the greater portion of your labors and work would have been performed before I received the nomination, which my friends had assured me would be tendered to me. I thought it would have been better before accepting the nomination for the convention to have selected the whole ticket and to have written out the platform which will be submitted to the people. But the flattering manner in which you have chosen me as your standard bearer has, in a manner altered the course I wished you to pursue.

It is well known to all of you that I have been no seeker for this office. It is a stereotyped phrase of candidates that they have never sought office, yet while I do not pretend to say my chances were not considered good, I do say I have not sought this nomination. Gentlemen, I feel that this is a great and heavy weight upon me, and I am almost forced to cry out to you, "Help me, or I sink."

I go into this contest with a due appreciation of the honor and confidence shown me, and of the extent of the labors ahead before victory can be achieved. Our enemy is organized, we are disorganized; our enemy, or rather I should say, our opponent, has already presented a ticket, and gone forth to battle, while we are still deliberating in the councils of war. These advantages they have over us. But we, too, have some advantages they do not possess. We know that there is a large class of respectable citizens who have declared that the Democracy is no longer worthy of their confidence. It is our part to present these people such a ticket and platform which, if they do not attract their support, will at least prevent them from returning to the ranks of the Democratic party.

I take it as the bounden duty of every American citizen to become a politician and to take an active interest in political affairs; we cannot retain our liberties if every man fails to take such an interest. I am a Republican because I believe that the sentiments and doctrines enunciated by the National Republican party are to the best interests of the nation, and more particularly to the State of Louisiana. I was born in Louisiana; my children were born here; all who were near and dear to me have passed away and now lie beneath her sod, and when my summons come, as it will, my bones will rest upon her bosom. I cannot, then, be recreant to her interest. I may differ from my fellow citizens, and it may be well to have difference as to what will most surely and speedily bring back to Louisiana prosperity and wealth where distress and financial disasters now reign. I have adopted my principles after a severe study of the condition of affairs and needs of the State as best designed to promote this end. Every day I hear on the streets of this city or on the roads of the country the exclamation, 'You are right; Republican principles are best for us, but your party always presents a ticket we cannot support.' I have not always agreed with them in their estimate of our tickets but I answer them, if they are dissatisfied with our ticket but approve our principles, why do they not form Republican clubs, hold Republican meetings, and come into our party and demand their rights? Any man can come into the Republican party who honestly desires the success of our principles. Why do they not join us and purify what they say is impure? They say our principles are right, but our men wrong. Let us try once again to induce our erring brethren to return; while the lamp holds out to burn they may return. Therefore let us present again a ticket which will be strong and unblemished, and which can receive the support of all classes. We call them to our councils and ask them to help us in our last effort, and when we ask them to come with us, let us pay some respect to their passions and prejudices. We need not pander too much to their prejudices, but we can yield all that is reasonable. You should ponder long, carefully and well, with calmness and deliberation, so that you can present an unexceptional ticket and a platform satisfactory to all honorable, fair-minded Southern men. Do this, and I pledge you I will bear your banner through every portion of this State; I will meet upon the public rostrums our opponents, and endeavor to impress upon the people the great truths in the principles of the National Republican party. I say that as a Southern man, with all my prejudices, and knowledge of these people, they will join us and together we will restore Louisiana to happiness and prosperity, and make her one of the leading States in the Union.

Give me, then, a platform I will not be ashamed to defend before the people, and give me such associates as will honor the party. Before formally accepting the nomination you have tendered me, I say let me see the material I am to work with. [Long and continued applause].

Judge Beattie then retired, and was surrounded by friends, who extended their congratulations.

Mr. Pitkin then addressed the convention, seconding the nomination and reviewing the political events of the past few years.

On Mr. Hebert's motion a committee of fifteen was appointed to select the remainder of the ticket and to consult with the gubernatorial nominee, as follows:

Messrs. Hebert, Hill, Bourgeois, Matthews, Hawkins, Tucker, Wharton, Cage, Gantt, Morey, Maurice, Cahn, Bryant, Young and Demas.

The appointment of the committee on resolutions was announced as follows:

Messrs. Allain, Burwell, Davidson, Herbert, Forman, Harper, Thompson, Morgan, Hall, Joffrion, Malone, Dickerson, Blunt, Wickham and Green.

The convention then adjourned until 11 o'clock the next day.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The second day's proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Davis. The roll was then called and ninety-nine members found to be present.

Mr. Burch addressing the chair, said that as the reports of the proceedings of the convention as published in the *Times* and *Picayune* were very fair and impartial, he would move that the reading of the minutes of the previous day's session be dispensed with. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Burch offered several resolutions congratulating the Republican party on its recent victories, complimenting Hon. John Sherman on his management of the financial affairs of the republic and complimenting Rutherford B. Hayes, upon the energetic and determined manner in which he, by the use of the veto, suppressed partisan legislation in congress and paved the way to the magnificent Republican victories of recent date.

Mr. Wickham offered a resolution providing that the State central committee be composed of six members from each congressional district, and twenty-five to be appointed by the president of the convention from the State at large. The president of the convention to be a member and ex-officio president.

The rules were suspended to consider the resolution, and it was adopted.

Mr. Guichard presented a resolution protesting in the name of the State of Louisiana against the removal of the Hon. W. P. Kellogg from the senate of the United States.

Mr. James Lewis supported the resolution. He understood that a similar resolution had been referred to the Committee on resolutions, but that committee had failed to return it. It was the duty of the convention to pass the resolution, as Kellogg was the representative of the Republican party, and members should vote for it even if they did not like Kellogg. The Democratic convention at Baton Rouge had called for the seating of Mr. Spofford, and this convention could do nothing less than indorse Kellogg.

Mr. Mahoney, of Plaquemine, s opposed the resolution, and intimated that the Assembly which elected Kellogg was not the legal representatives of the State.

J. J. Johnson of De Soto, interrupted the speaker by asking him if he denied that the Legislature which elected Kellogg was the true representative of the Republican party?

Mr. Mahoney replied if Johnson would tell which one of his affidavits presented to the Spofford Investigating Committee was the truth, he would answer the question.

This home-thrust at Johnson kept the house in an uproar for several minutes.

Bryant, Burch and Dinkgrave followed in speeches advocating the resolution. Bryant and Dinkgrave let themselves loose on the subject of bulldozing.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH.

During the discussion it became known that ex-Governor Warmoth was in the hall and a speech was of course demanded

Mr. Warmoth responded by saying he had just arrived from the North and was ignorant of what the convention had done, but he felt certain it had acted wisely. He assured them if a good ticket was nominated success would attend their efforts, otherwise defeat would result.

The previous question was moved and carried.

Mr. Pinchback asked to be allowed to say a word on the resolution.

Mr. Burch moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering main question, carried.

Mr. Pinchback obtained the floor and spoke in favor of the Kellogg resolution. He said it was the general impression that there was no great friendship between himself and Kellogg. It was well known that at one time he had gone to Washington for the purpose of opposing the admission of Senator Kellogg, but, on arriving there and witnessing the defection of Senators Conover and Patterson, which endangered Republican supremacy, and after holding consultations with leading Republicans became convinced that the question was of national import and that he could not afford to press his objections. For this reason, as well as for personal reasons, having recently become very friendly to Kellogg, he supported the resolution. He never held but one Federal office and that he had resigned, but like some other members of the convention he was seeking another and would get it. He did not see any necessity for the speeches that had been made, as no one opposed the adoption of the resolution. Even Mr. Mahoney stated that if forced to a vote he would vote for it. They would create the impression that there was opposition to the resolution when none existed.

Referring to Mr. Bryant's personal explanation on the previous day, when he charged that Democratic money had been sent to the convention to bribe members to put up a bad ticket, Pinckback declared the statement a scurvy trick, and its purpose dastardly and contemptible. In obedience to the suggestion of Judge Beattie that some regard should be paid to the prejudices of the community and the exigencies of the time, the colored members were willing to waive their right of representation on the ticket and there was no necessity of resorting to any such methods to influence them. It was one of the many old tricks by which our people have been controled in the past. I ask in God's name will the time never come when we will be free from such practices? In the early days of the party we established a precedent of placing at the head of the ticket a white man and giving the second place to a colored man, and from that day down to this it has clung to us like our shadow. Whenever we have had honors to confer, the whites have been given not only the first but the lion's share. And now we are called upon to depart from this precedent and establish another more unjust than the first. The convention will do it and I shall consent, but I disclaim all responsibility in the premises. I can never consent to make a white ticket for colored men to vote for. I have helped to make the head of the ticket; the responsibility for the remainder must rest upon the convention and if it makes a mistake and establishes a precedent that will return to plague you,

"Shake not your gory locks at me,
Thou canst not say I did it."

It was to escape responsibility for the complexion of the ticket that induced me to refuse to serve on the committee on nominations and participate in its selection.

I have submitted these suggestions at this time as I do not expect to again occupy the attention of the convention. I trust the resolution will be adopted without further debate.

Mr. Guichard closed the debate and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS,

presented a report, advising the nomination of James M. Gillespie, of Tensas, for Lieutenant Governor: Don A. Pardee, of Orleans, for Attorney General; James D. Kennedy, of Orleans, for Secretary of State; Claudius A. Mayo, of St. Landry, for Auditor of Public Accounts, and M. F. Bonzano, of Orleans, for Superintendent of Public Education.

The report having been received, J. S. Matthews, of Tensas, arose and proposed the name of Mr. Gillespie for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Gillespie was a Southern man, a graduate of Yale College, and a man of great wealth. For ten years he had been in accord with the principles of the Republican party, and had been honored by the party in Tensas with a seat upon the police jury. His only fault was that he was a Republican. Mr. Bryant seconded the nomination, and repeated in substance what had already been said by the previous speaker.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, spoke strongly in favor of Gillespie, who was the unanimous choice of the nominating committee. The committee, he said, had conferred with representative business men in this city, who had assured them of their support if such a ticket was nominated as was proposed.

Mr. Deliege, of St. Martin, wanted a colored man for the second place, and nominated Aristide Mary, of Orleans, for Lieutenant Governor. He did not wish to success by abandoning any principle. Dave Young stated, that after conferring with Aristide Mary, he was in a position to say that he would not accept the nomination, although he would contribute liberally to the campaign fund.

Mr. Blount also advocated Gillespie's nomination. He wanted a man who would restore peace in the State and allow such refugees as the speaker to return to their homes.

Mr Roxborough, of Iberville, was opposed to nominating Gillespie until it was known he would accept, and he moved for a postponement of the vote until that gentleman could be heard from.

Mr. Dave Young answered that Mr. Gillespie was now in Tensas, and could not be heard from until morning.

The previous question having been ordered, the motion to postpone and the motion to substitute Aristide Marie's name for that of Gillespie were all voted down. Mr. Gillespie was then nominated with but one dissenting voice.

Hon. Don A. Pardee, for Attorney General, was proposed by Mr. Morey and seconded by J. H. Burch. The nomination was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, Mr. Claudius A. Mayo, of St. Landry, was proposed by Murrell and seconded by Keating, of Caddo. The nomination was carried unanimously,

Dr. M. F. Bonzano, of Orleans, was proposed by Bryant and seconded by Wickham, for Superintendent of Public Education. The nomination was unanimous.

Mr. James D. Kennedy, of Orleans, the only colored man on the ticket, was presented by Hon. Dave Young for Secretary of State, and seconded by Hon. M. G. Bobe, of Madison, and Messrs. Hawkins, Vance and Lewis The nomination was carried with great enthusiasm. He was called upon for a speech and made a happy and appropriate response.

The entire ticket was then indorsed.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM

presented the following report:

The Republican party of Louisiana presents these fundamental principles of policy, to which it pledges its hearty support, and a due consideration whereof it asks from the people of Louisiana:

1. We hold that our Government is national in its character, composed of States free in their sphere, but subordinate to the National Government and united by indissoluble bonds of union.

2. We hold that it is the privilege, right and duty of the National Government to extend its protecting arm so as to guarantee a free Republican form of government to each State.

3. We hold that no government of the people, by the people and for the people can exist when the ballot is not free; nor when the will of the people expressed by the ballot is changed by a fradulent and corrupt return.

4. We hold it to be the right and duty of the National Government to protect the labor and industry of its citizens from competition with the products of the pauper and slave labor of foreign nations.

5. We hold that it is the right and duty of the National Government to improve the rivers and harbors of our nation, and especially of that great inland sea, the Mississippi, and its tributaries.

6. We hold that it is the right and duty of our National Government to provide for a Southern transit to our Pacific coast and generally to assist in the construction of such main lines of transit through the nation as will enable the producer to procure a market for his surplus products, and render more free and more frequent the water communication of the citizens of the Republic,

7. We hold that the National Government shall at once take the necessary steps to strike from all of our treaties the clauses therein which place one and all upon the basis of the most favored.

8. We hold that it is the right and duty of the National Government to encourage foreign commerce in our own bottoms by a judicious system of appropriations and subsidies.

9. We hold that it is the bounden right and imperative duty of the National Government to secure by all means the construction of a canal or other system of transport across the Isthmus of Darien and to insist with all of its power that no non-American nation or nations shall have a predominating influence in the management thereof.

10. We hold that the honor of our State and the honor of its citizens as well as their national interests are pledged to an attempt in good faith to pay the State debt represented by the consolidated bonds issued under the constitutional amendments approved and ratified by the people in 1874; and we further hold that in our opinion that ordinance constitutes a valid contract binding upon the State.

11. We hold that if misfortune and financial ruin should at any time prevent a full and rigid compliance with the letter and spirit of our bonds, that then a settlement should be sought after consultation with our creditors as our equals, which shall at the same time be just to them and commensurate with our resources.

We hold that the judiciary department of our Government should be kept free and unpolluted by the turmoil and contest of politics, and recognize that there may be and is at all times an honest difference among the most learned upon proper construction of constitutional and statutory enactments, which honest difference of opinion neccessarily leads to different political affiliations. We hold that each of the great political parties should be represented upon the bench.

Resolved, That the recognized position of the Republican party as the party of good faith, honest dealing and devoted adherence to the principle that the rights of public creditors must at all hazards be fully and fairly protected, demands that the vote of our party should as a unit be cast against the debt ordinance of the proposed constitution.

Resolved, That as to the adoption of the constitution, we recognize an honest and legitimate sphere for difference of opinion, and recommend that the question of adoption or rejection of the proposed instrument be left to the voters.

The platform was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hebert, a committee of five was appointed to wait upon Judge Beattie and receive his formal acceptance of the nomination.

JUDGE BEATTIE ACCEPTS.

Judge Beatie, for the second time, addressed the convention, accepting the nomination. He said that the platform of principles just adopted would, if carried out, save the State. The names of the gentlemen upon the ticket received his hearty approval and confidence, and he felt sure they would each and all do their duty.

When the Republican speakers encountered their opponents on the stump, the former could present as cogent and persuasive reasons as any the latter could present. Judge Beattie expressed his determination to go into every parish of the State and conduct the canvass. "I am told," said he, "that men holding similar views and belonging to the same party as myself, are not allowed a hearing in some of the parishes. I am not willing to believe that the people of Louisiana will not accord every man a respectful hearing, and I shall not believe until I learn its truth by stern experience. Let us go into this fight in an earnest, manly way, and let our war cry be, "Home, life, truth and justice." [Applause.]

T. T. Allain made a strong effort to have the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which had been presented before the day's proceedings began, brought up for consideration but failed:

A motion for a recess for an hour was declared carried. During the intermission the delegates from the various congressional districts elected their representatives upon the State Central Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention re-assembled the roll was called by parishes, and a quorum found to be present.

The committee appointed to prepare a paper on the exodus question presented a report embodying the document in question. The committee conclude that the general causes which have tended to induce emigration were so gennerally known that repetition was unnecessary.

The refusal or failure to grant the colored race political liberty is regarded as the predominant cause. The Democratic party is not considered the proper or just custodian of the liberty, politically, religious or civil, of the colored man. The committee only advise or suggest general emigration to the Northern or Western States in case the rights of the colored people are not more fully protected.

The list of members of the State central committee, selected from the various congressional districts, was announced as follows;

First district—Messrs. Guichard, Milon, Creagh, Fernandez, Bertonneau, Maurice.

Second district — Messrs. Badger, Wharton, Gaudet, Bibb, Simms, Bourgeois.

Third district—Messrs. Cahen, Davidson, Smith, Hill, Merchant, Cage.

Fourth district—Messrs. Harper, Blunt, A. J. Smith, DeLacey, Kelso.

Fifth district—Messrs. Murrell, Young, Morey, Matthews, Dinkgrave, Gla.

Sixth district—Messrs. Burch, Forman, De Grey, Wands, Gantt, Morgan.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered the president and officers of the convention, and then the body adjourned *sine die*.

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